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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"Last time I checked, we had a recession with eight million to nine million people unemployed and what we are saying to them, in effect, is, 'Sorry, you can't get involved.' "

A New York Congressman, on the announcement that magnets for the SSC will be built overseas: A25

"Our colleges and universities should reclaim one of their earliest purposes—to educate and inform students concerning the spiritual and religious underpinnings of thought and society."

An associate professor of psychology, on the importance of religious education: A60

"The institution that actually helps its students excel is one that expects sweat and toil from them."

The Assistant Secretary for postsecondary education: A28

"Programs supported by the United States should be based on mutual benefit and should not simply be responses to the economic plight of former Soviet Union specialists and institutions."

A report urging the U. S. to revitalize the scientific enterprise in the former Soviet Union: A47

"The situation is as bad as I had anticipated: We are so far from being equitable, it's pathetic."

A director of women's athletics, on a sex-equity study by the NCAA: A1

"You have absolute freedom to do what you want to do at the university. It's not because the system is liberal and permissive, but because nobody cares."

A professor at Budapest U. of Economic Sciences: A50

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'A MORAL ISSUE,' NCAA DIRECTOR SAYS

Men Get 70% of Money Available for Athletic Scholarships at Colleges That Play Big-Time Sports, New Study Finds

By DOUGLAS LEDERMAN

Men's teams receive almost 70 per cent of the athletic-scholarship money, 77 per cent of the operating money, and 83 per cent of the recruiting money spent by colleges that play big-time sports, according to a study on sex equity by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

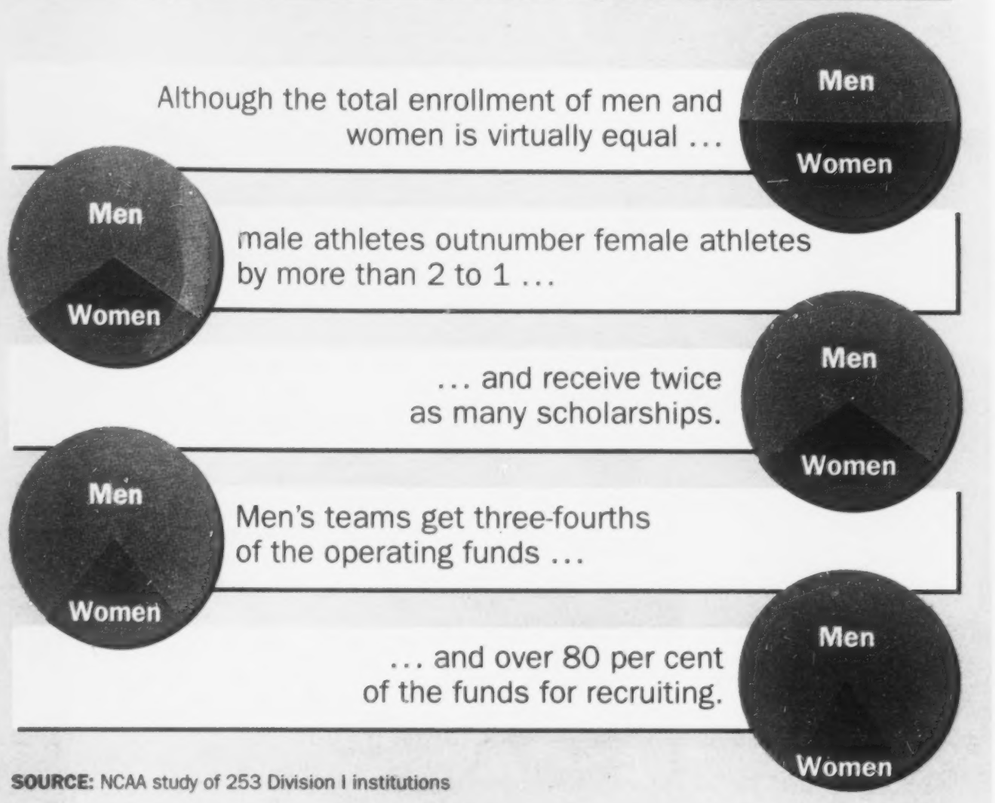
The long-awaited report of that study, which was released last week, offers the best portrait yet of how colleges treat their male and female athletes. Not surprisingly, given the long and bitter battle over athletic opportunities for women, observers saw what they wanted to in the survey results.

Advocates for women's sports said the study showed clearly that the average Division I college was in violation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, the laws that bar sex discrimination at institutions that receive federal aid. The advocates said that women deserve a far greater slice of athletic resources than they now get, since they account for more than half of the students at the colleges surveyed.

"The situation is as bad as I had antici-

Continued on Page A45

How Men and Women Fare in College Athletics


Although the total enrollment of men and women is virtually equal ...
Men
Women
male athletes outnumber female athletes by more than 2 to 1 ...
Men
Women
... and receive twice as many scholarships.
Men
Women
Men's teams get three-fourths of the operating funds ...
Men
Women
... and over 80 per cent of the funds for recruiting.
Men
Women

SOURCE: NCAA study of 253 Division I institutions

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN

Many Colleges Report Increase in Applications for Next Fall

By MICHELE N-K COLLISON

Many colleges and universities report an upsurge in applications for admission in the fall, despite a depressed economy and a decline in the number of people graduating from high school this year.

Private colleges report increases of as much as 27 per cent over last year, while some public colleges report increases of up to 10 per cent. Not all of the increases may be as impressive as they may appear, however, since they follow a year in which some colleges—primarily private ones—saw their applications dip between 5 and 16 per cent.

In addition, despite the increases at many institutions, some public and private colleges are experiencing small declines in the number of students seeking admission for the fall.

'More Savvy This Year'

Many admissions officials and counselors believe some students are applying to one or two more institutions than in years past. Students are well aware that there are fewer high-school seniors this spring, making the college-admissions process less competitive.

"I think that students are more savvy this year," says Rebecca H. Hanson, a college adviser at Roland Park Country School in Baltimore. "They heard it was easier to get into some schools last year, so they decided this was a good year to apply to their reach schools."

A "reach school," in counselors' parlance, is one that may be highly selective and hence a long shot for many applicants.

Others think many students who need financial aid are applying to a number of institutions, because of a belief that more students will be admitted according to their ability to pay. Students are said to be worried about reports that selective colleges, which are concerned about the rising costs of financial aid, are retreating from pledges to give students all the help they need to pay their bills.

"There is a perception that if you are applying for financial aid you need to cover yourself in terms of applications because many colleges have backed off giving full funding for financial aid," says Mary Lou Bates, associate director of admissions at Skidmore College. Skidmore has received 4 per cent fewer applications for next fall than it did last year.

Concern Over Filling Classes

Despite the increase in applications, many admissions officials are nervous about getting enough students to fill their freshman classes. Last year, uncertainty over the economy led many who had applied to selective, private institutions to enroll at lower-cost state campuses. With fewer students responding to offers of admission, private institutions ended up accepting students whose grades and test

Continued on Page A34

Record Highs for Enrollment of Minority Students

In 1990, the college enrollment of members of all minority groups reached record highs. Minorities accounted for 19.2 per cent of the nation's 13.7 million college students.

The figures were compiled by the U.S. Department of Education in its biennial survey of the racial and ethnic characteristics of college students.

From 1988 to 1990, the number of minority-group students rose 10 per cent, while the ranks of white, non-Hispanic students went up 3.8 per cent.

- Asian-American enrollment grew the fastest, rising 11.7 per cent to 555,000.
- The number of Hispanic American students climbed 11.5 per cent to 758,000.
- The ranks of American Indian students rose 10.8 per cent to 103,000.
- Black enrollment went up 8.2 per cent, to 1,223,000.
- The enrollment of foreign students—non-resident aliens of all races studying in the United States on a temporary basis—increased 10 per cent to 397,000.

ENROLLMENT BY RACE AT 3,000 COLLEGES: A36

MARGINALIA

Program announcement from the Northeast Regions Conference of the Association for Continuing Higher Education:

"While the traditional college age population declines, [Fairleigh Dickinson University]'s successful Success Adult Degree Program continues to grow exponentially. . . . The program is administered using resources and staff from all areas of the university to prevent duplicity."

So *that's* what it takes!

■

From *Computing Digest*, a newsletter at San Diego State University:

"Thanks to the efforts of staff, faculty and University Computing Services (UCS) systems and operations members the CYBER 830A mainframe computer is no longer in operation."

Congratulations, all!

■

News item in *Showcase*, a paper serving Jacksonville, Ill.:

"Illinois College, the small liberal arts college in downstate Jacksonville, stands out as a giant among the state's larger colleges and universities in terms of endowment.

"This is one of the conclusions that can be drawn from the rankings of the nation's largest college and university endowments featured in the Feb. 12 issue of the 'Chronicle of Higher Endowment.' "

Watch for its sister publication, *The Chronicle of Modest Annual Gifts*.

■

From a professor's obituary in *The Seattle Times:*

"He received his bachelor's and master's degrees in electrical engineering at Stanford University while playing clarinet in local dance bands."

Stanford was a lot more lenient in those days.

■

The campus food services at Indiana University at Bloomington have a form headed

BACK CLEANING SUPPLIES REQUISITION

with which one can order "highly concentrated rinse additive," "lime & scale remover," and "heavy duty degreaser."

■

Advance Notes, a paper about the new Alumni and Development Systems software at Duke University, tells us:

"The system includes many features designed to make the maintenance and inquiry functions easy to use. These include:

"–the ability to look up the identity of a constituent by name, by using part of their name, by an alias or by an alternate id; . . ."

Computers know *everything* about people, these days. —C.G.

In Brief

Campus holds service after cross burning

BLOOMSBURG, PA.—More than 2,000 people attended a candlelight prayer service on the campus at Bloomsburg University of Pennsylvania (*right*) following a cross burning here.

Earlier this month a two-foot-tall cross made of wood and rags was found burning on the steps of the institution's main administration building. Police are investigating the incident.

University officials have sent a letter to all students and employees expressing their outrage over the incident and saying the institution will not tolerate racial intimidation or harassment. About 4 per cent of the university's 7,600 students are black.

The prayer service, planned by two campus ministers, was intended to unite the community against racism, a university spokesman said. ■

DAVID J.MAIALETTI, PRESS-ENTERPRISE

Community-college dean resigns amid charges

HUNTINGTON BEACH, CAL.—The top administrator of a community college's satellite campus has announced his resignation amid an investigation into charges that he sexually and physically harassed some of his employees.

George P. Melican, who had been dean at the Huntington Beach satellite campus of Coastline Community College for nearly two years, has been on leave since last month, when 10 employees filed a complaint with the Coastline Community College District. The complaints were filed by faculty members and clerical workers—nine women and one man—a district official said.

The district has agreed to continue paying Mr. Melican's annual salary of $72,600 while he remains on leave until June 30, when his resignation becomes effective.

Two employee unions protested the pay arrangement, calling for Mr. Melican to resign immediately without further compensation. The district dropped its investigation into Mr. Melican's behavior after he announced his resignation; the unions have urged that the district complete the inquiry. ■

RUTGERS NEWS SERVICE

Professor donates statue of Walt Whitman to city

CAMDEN, N.J.—A Rutgers University professor is putting the finishing touches on a larger-than-life sculpture of Walt Whitman that will commemorate the poet on the 100th anniversary of his death. "Whitman With Butterfly," was created by John J. Giannotti (*left*), chairman of the department of art and art history at the university's campus here. The sculpture will stand in the center of a small park in the city, next to the house where Whitman lived for the last 18 years of his life. ■

University to compensate black job applicants

COLLEGE PARK, MD.—The University of Maryland has agreed to pay $230,000 in compensation to up to 267 black applicants who the Department of Labor says were denied jobs because of their race.

The department said an investigation of the university had revealed a "statistically significant difference" between the rates at which black and white applicants for clerical positions were offered employment. The university also will now offer jobs to about 60 of the applicants. ■

Crowded fraternity dance sparks riot at Berkeley

BERKELEY, CAL.—About 500 people went on a looting spree down Berkeley's best-known thoroughfare after hundreds were turned away from a crowded fraternity dance on the University of California campus here.

The hour-long rampage along Telegraph Avenue resulted in gunfire and broken store windows. Rocks and bottles were tossed at police, who arrested five people on rioting and other charges. Store owners said they had lost about $15,000 in merchandise. The crowd became angry and moved off the campus after the doors were closed to Pauley Ballroom in the Student Union. ■

University doctor must return $250,000

CINCINNATI — A Hamilton County judge last week ordered the former chairman of the University of Cincinnati's Department of Orthopaedic Surgery to return about $250,000 to a company set up by orthopedic surgeons at the university to support their private practices.

University officials had accused Clark Hopson of writing a check for $150,000 to himself on the company's account and writing other checks to his lawyer and to a company he owns.

Dr. Hopson resigned in January as chairman of the department and as head of the university's Orthopaedic Development Foundation. University officials are investigating foundation loans of $89,000 to Dr. Hopson and $252,000 to a company he owns. Dr. Hopson's lawyer said the payments were in support of the foundation's "charitable purposes." ■

SISTER PHYLLIS PIOTRKOWSKI

Students spend spring break in the fields

APOPOKA, FLA.—Ten students from Trinity College in Washington, D.C., toiled in fields here picking plants instead of lying on the sunny beaches of Florida during their spring break last week.

For the seventh year, Trinity students traveled here to work with migrant farm workers who pick ferns for 19 cents a bunch. The students also worked in a community-health clinic and the local public school.

Students passed out leaflets before last week's Florida Presidential primary urging voters to choose candidates who would improve the employment conditions of migrant workers. ■

Corrections

■ In an article on debates over colleges' use of symbols considered offensive by many American Indians (*The Chronicle*, January 8), the name Dartmouth College adopted for its sports teams in the early 1970's was incorrectly reported. The correct nickname is the Big Green.

■ An article about student-activity fees at City University of New York (*The Chronicle*, March 11) stated the amount of the fee incorrectly. It is 85 cents per student. ■

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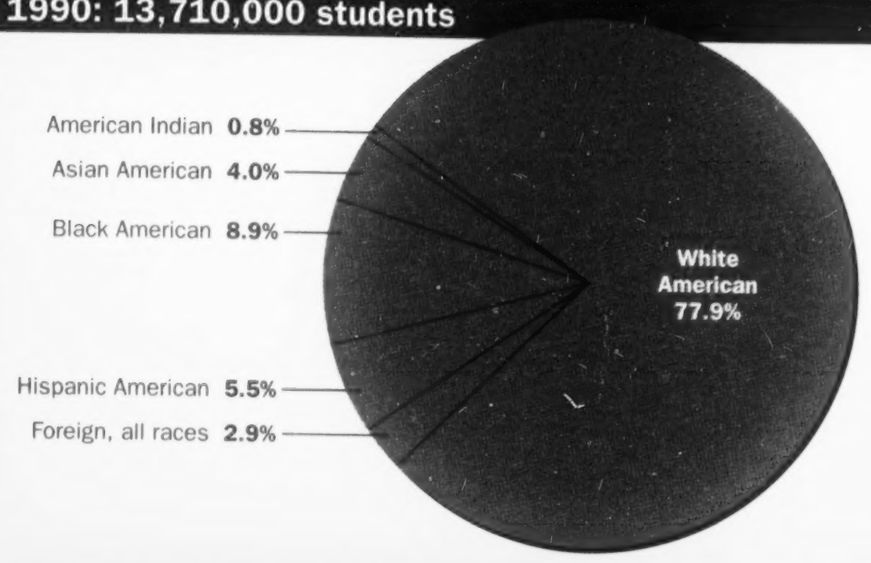
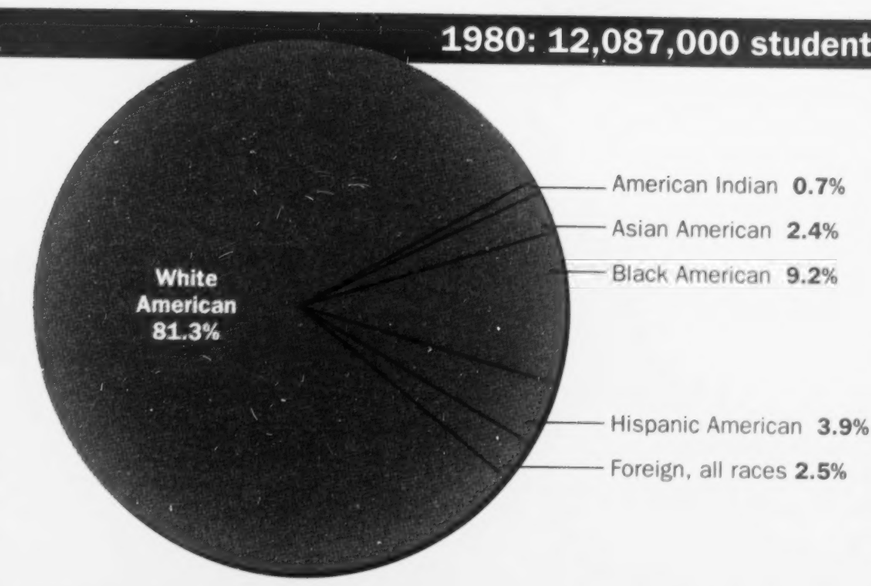
College Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group

1990: 13,710,000 students

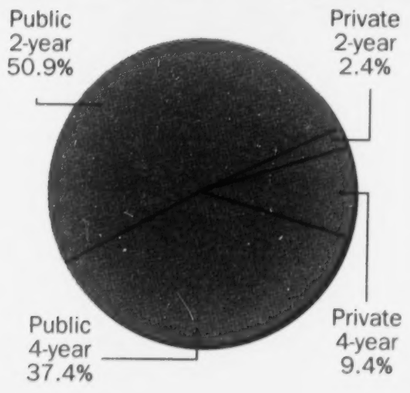


1980: 12,087,000 students

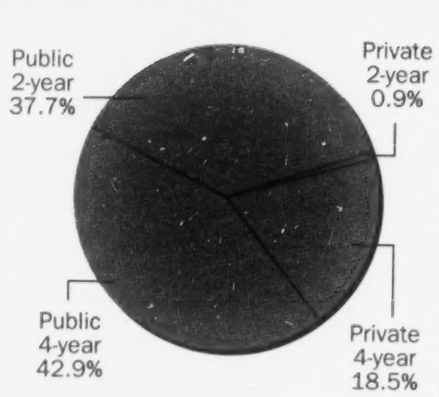


1990 Distribution by Type of Institution

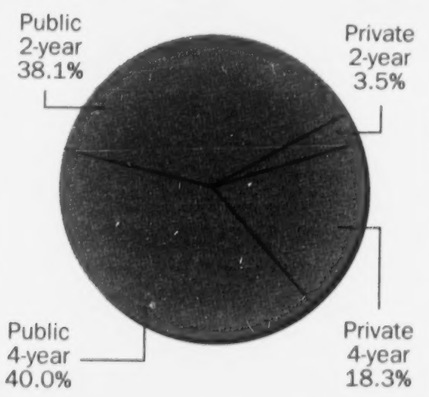
American Indian



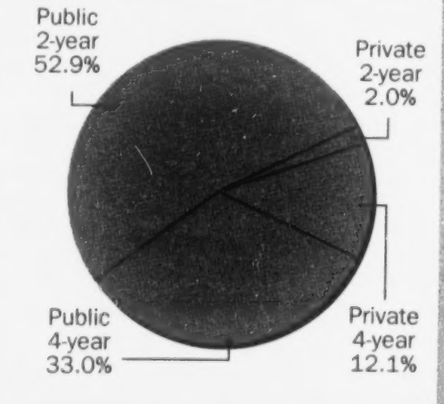
Asian American



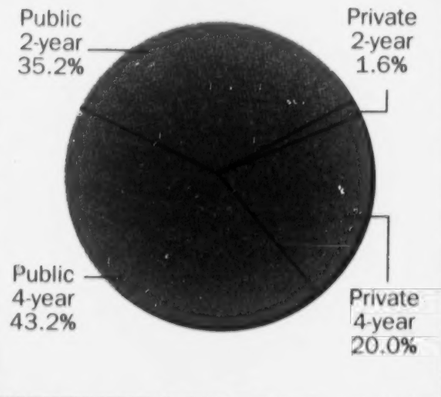
Black American



Hispanic American



White American



These charts show the enrollment patterns of U.S. citizens and resident aliens.

College Enrollment by Race, Selected Years

	1980	1982	1984	1986	1988	1990	10-year change
American Indian							
All	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000	93,000	103,000	+23%
Men	38,000	40,000	38,000	39,000	39,000	43,000	+13%
Women	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000	53,000	60,000	+30%
Public	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000	81,000	90,000	+22%
Private	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	+20%
4-year	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000	42,000	48,000	+30%
2-year	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000	50,000	54,000	+15%
Undergraduate	79,000	82,000	78,000	83,000	86,000	95,000	+20%
Graduate	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	6,000	+50%
Professional	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0%
Asian American							
All	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000	497,000	555,000	+94%
Men	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000	259,000	287,000	+90%
Women	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000	237,000	268,000	+99%
Public	240,000	296,000	323,000	371,000	406,000	445,000	+85%
Private	47,000	55,000	67,000	77,000	91,000	109,000	+132%
4-year	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000	297,000	343,000	+112%
2-year	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000	199,000	212,000	+71%
Undergraduate	253,000	313,000	343,000	393,000	437,000	485,000	+92%
Graduate	28,000	30,000	37,000	43,000	46,000	52,000	+86%
Professional	6,000	8,000	9,000	11,000	14,000	18,000	+200%
Black American							
All	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,082,000	1,130,000	1,223,000	+10%
Men	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000	443,000	476,000	+3%
Women	643,000	644,000	639,000	646,000	687,000	747,000	+16%
Public	876,000	873,000	844,000	854,000	881,000	952,000	+9%
Private	231,000	228,000	232,000	228,000	248,000	271,000	+17%
4-year	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000	656,000	715,000	+13%
2-year	472,000	489,000	459,000	467,000	473,000	509,000	+8%
Undergraduate	1,028,000	1,028,000	995,000	996,000	1,039,000	1,124,000	+9%
Graduate	66,000	61,000	67,000	72,000	76,000	84,000	+27%
Professional	13,000	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	16,000	+23%
Hispanic American							
All	472,000	519,000	535,000	618,000	680,000	758,000	+61%
Men	232,000	252,000	254,000	290,000	310,000	344,000	+48%
Women	240,000	267,000	281,000	328,000	370,000	414,000	+73%
Public	406,000	446,000	456,000	532,000	587,000	648,000	+60%
Private	66,000	74,000	79,000	86,000	93,000	110,000	+67%
4-year	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000	296,000	344,000	+59%
2-year	255,000	291,000	289,000	340,000	384,000	414,000	+62%
Undergraduate	438,000	485,000	495,000	563,000	631,000	702,000	+60%
Graduate	27,000	27,000	32,000	46,000	39,000	46,000	+70%
Professional	7,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	9,000	10,000	+43%
White American							
All	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,921,000	10,283,000	10,675,000	+9%
Men	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,647,000	4,712,000	4,841,000	+1%
Women	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,273,000	5,572,000	5,834,000	+15%
Public	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,654,000	7,964,000	8,340,000	+9%
Private	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,267,000	2,319,000	2,335,000	+7%
4-year	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,337,000	6,582,000	6,757,000	+8%
2-year	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,584,000	3,702,000	3,918,000	+10%
Undergraduate	8,556,000	8,749,000	8,484,000	8,558,000	8,907,000	9,231,000	+8%
Graduate	1,030,000	1,002,000	1,087,000	1,133,000	1,153,000	1,221,000	+19%
Professional	248,000	246,000	243,000	231,000	223,000	222,000	−10%
Foreign, all races							
All	305,000	331,000	335,000	345,000	361,000	397,000	+30%
Men	211,000	230,000	231,000	233,000	235,000	248,000	+18%
Women	94,000	101,000	104,000	112,000	126,000	149,000	+59%
Public	204,000	219,000	219,000	224,000	238,000	265,000	+30%
Private	101,000	113,000	116,000	120,000	123,000	132,000	+31%
4-year	241,000	270,000	282,000	292,000	302,000	322,000	+34%
2-year	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000	60,000	75,000	+17%
Undergraduate	208,000	220,000	216,000	205,000	205,000	226,000	+9%
Graduate	94,000	108,000	115,000	136,000	151,000	165,000	+76%
Professional	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	+67%
All							
All	12,087,000	12,388,000	12,235,000	12,504,000	13,043,000	13,710,000	+13%
Men	5,868,000	5,999,000	5,859,000	5,885,000	5,998,000	6,239,000	+6%
Women	6,219,000	6,389,000	6,376,000	6,619,000	7,045,000	7,472,000	+20%
Public	9,456,000	9,695,000	9,458,000	9,714,000	10,156,000	10,741,000	+14%
Private	2,630,000	2,693,000	2,777,000	2,790,000	2,887,000	2,970,000	+13%
4-year	7,565,000	7,648,000	7,708,000	7,824,000	8,175,000	8,529,000	+13%
2-year	4,521,000	4,740,000	4,527,000	4,680,000	4,868,000	5,181,000	+15%
Undergraduate	10,560,000	10,875,000	10,610,000	10,798,000	11,304,000	11,863,000	+12%
Graduate	1,250,000	1,235,000	1,344,000	1,435,000	1,472,000	1,574,000	+26%
Professional	277,000	278,000	278,000	270,000	267,000	274,000	−1%

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education

A table showing 1990 enrollment by racial and ethnic group at 3,000 colleges and universities begins on the following page.

CHRONICLE CHART BY JOJO GRAGASIN